

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

The New York Financial Chronicle has telegraphic advices up to Friday night, 26th instant, from all parts of the cotton country, as to the extent of the present condition of the plant. Summarized, these advices give the following figures, showing the decreased acreage cultivated to cotton per cent. and in actual number of acres:

State.	Decreased acreage—Per cent.	Actual.
Alabama	12	64,000
Georgia	20	120,000
Florida	15	100,000
Mississippi	10	210,000
South Carolina	15	170,000
Tennessee	12	100,000
Arkansas	10	100,000
Louisiana	10	100,000
Total decrease acreage—	12.5	925,000

The second column in the above statement of decreased acreage is based on the total estimate of acreage given out by the Government last year, and shows that the falling off reaches nearly one million acres. The total number of acres planted last year was, in round numbers, 7,500,000. This decrease amounts to a trifle under 12 1/2 per cent. Detailed advices as to the promise of the plant establish also a generally unfavorable conclusion. On the 26th instant the visible stock of cotton in Europe, the United States and abroad from all ports was 2,159,029 bales against 1,594,143 bales at the corresponding date last year.

Convention.

While as yet but little interest is manifested in this immediate section of the State in the Convention question, it does not arise from any want of enthusiasm in the objects of the impending campaign. We expect to make the canvass sharp, quick and decisive. So far as we know there is very little conflict of opinion among the whites. There are certain, on the other hand all intelligent Radicals, white and black, admit the necessity for many amendments to the Constitution, and we learn of some who will support the call.

We cannot see how it is possible to make it a party question, when the necessity for immediate amendments to the Constitution of the State is so universally admitted, unless, indeed, it is thought that a few office holders, whose useless offices are in danger, can lead their ignorant partisans into an opposition to their own interests. None are too poor to feel the burdens of government, for labor at least pays for it all. It will not do to say that the laboring man pays no tax. The most ingenious schemes of taxation must in the end bring the burden upon the shoulders of labor. In former times it is said there was a hotel in the western part of England called the "Six Ales," and the sign in front represented its meaning. There was painted upon the sign a king, with a crown upon his head, and underneath him was written "I rule all." To the right of the king was a lawyer, with a wig, and underneath the lawyer, "I plead for all." To the left was a doctor; underneath the doctor was, "I cure all." Above was a preacher, with gown upon him, and he said, "I pray for all." At his side was a soldier of the army, and underneath the soldier, "I fight for all." Beneath all was the picture of a laboring man, and underneath him would be, if the story were written, "I pay all." This has been the history of the world. The king rules, the lawyer pleads, the doctor physic, the minister prays, the soldier fights, but the laboring man pays for it all.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We were somewhat surprised to see by the Rutherford Indicator, that rumors are afloat in Rutherford and Cleveland counties, of an intention, on the part of the President and Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, "to surrender the road to any body but the stockholders, to whom they are responsible for its management. But on the contrary, it is their purpose to complete the road, and to its Western terminus. Cross-ties are not to be laid down, but cross-ties and iron are to be taken up. There is no intention or desire to perpetrate a wrong upon the people of that section or any other.

We cannot agree with our cotemporary in objecting to the secrecy with which Directors of Railroads sometimes envelop their official actions. Frequently it is absolutely necessary for the success of their operations; very often it promotes economy in carrying them out. There are too many "rings" and "corners" in the money markets to publish to the world all your plans, your wants and your necessities. We do not profess to know aught concerning the secret counsels of the Directors of this road or their chances of success in their negotiations, but we do know that they are intelligent business men, and that they are devoting themselves to the work before them with the determination to succeed. And if they are successful, we can assure our

friends of the West that their interests will not be neglected, all the rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us give the Directory time. They have a herculean task in hand, and we must not expect impossibilities of them.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

"Experience is bitter, but its teachings we retain." Here in the South, at least, no one will dare gainsay the fact that we have had many and sore trials. Here, indeed, it is true that every heart hath a bitterness, and literally that every heart knoweth its own bitterness. In the world of the affections as well as in the business and in the political world we have been tutored in the school of adversity. The lessons set for us there have been lessons hard to learn and hard to profit by. Vanity of vanities—all is vanity. But the evils of the past will not have utterly devoid of good if they have taught us how to mitigate or to meet the evils of the future. We do not propose this morning to dwell upon the bitterness of our experience. Let the dead past bury its dead. We propose, rather, to ascertain what the experience really has been and what are its teachings, and it may be done in a few words.

Laying down our arms after a long decimating war, there sprung up in us an honest desire by an industrious cultivation of the arts of peace to repair our shattered fortunes, to make our fair land smile once more with plenty and material prosperity, and in due time to restore our shattered relations with the Federal Government upon honorable and equal terms. We have done much, perhaps all that could have been done. We have made progress both material and political. Indeed, these have advanced with such equal step, that we have come to believe there is an intimate connection between them, and from this time forward, to look for material advancement only as the twin sister of political freedom. We feel assured that our Southern people are not like driven cattle, to bear patiently a yoke that galls their necks for the poor privilege of filling their bellies with hay and husks at noon and even-tide.

The consciousness of servitude, of degradation must make work too irksome to a proud people to be profitably persisted in. The greatest benefactor, then, to the South, will be he who shall first remove this sense of degradation, who shall first strike down this impediment to profitable, uninterrupted labor by restoring us to our equal rights and equal privileges as citizens of a common country.

In the past, disdaining to accept as a boon what we claimed as a right, we of the South have sought to work out our own salvation. In every instance, however, in which we have attempted to accomplish anything beyond our own territorial limits, disaster has come upon us and our allies. The grand Union Convention which met in Philadelphia, when Massachusetts and South Carolina entered arm in arm, was not more barren in results than the New York Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair.

Upon our own soil our success has been as marked as has been our defeat beyond it. It is not to be denied, however, that we have friends at the North, honest, earnest, zealous friends, ready to work for us, and what is more to the point, there is a class of men there daily growing in numbers and importance, who feel that their interest is bound up in ours for the reason that they begin to see that the destruction of personal liberty, and of the right of local self-government at the South is the sure prelude to their destruction at the North.

It seems, then, that the cause of personal liberty, the cause of local self-government, and this, in other words, is the cause of the South, is daily gaining strength in all parts of our common country. That its adherents at the North, when fighting alone, can win victories, has been attested in almost every State beyond Mason and Dixon's line. That its adherents in the South when fighting alone can win victories, is also beyond dispute. Yet, singular to say, when these two parties are fused into one, instead of winning victories they invariably meet with defeat.

Such has been the bitter experience of the past. Realizing this state of things, and in view of the Presidential campaign, our friends at the North have taken what, in the political parlance of the day, is termed a "new departure." Mr. VALLAN, of Ohio, inaugurated the movement in the Dayton Resolutions, and the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky Conventions have endorsed it, and doubtless, in the other Northern States, as opportunity offers our friends will fall into line.

What does this new departure mean? It means simply this: Our friends at the North, the friends of Constitutional Government, are preparing and organizing for the next Presidential campaign so that when the fight comes they will have no useless incumbrances. All the sick and wounded are to be sent to the rear. In plain English, in order to secure success in the future it is necessary that the crimes and oppressions of the past shall be compounded and condoned. As these wrongs were committed against the South, it would be contrary to human nature to expect Northern men, even though they be Democrats, not to forgive and forget them. It is easy for men to forgive injuries done to their neighbors. We expect no disinterested action from the Northern or from any other people. Our reliance now is upon the belief that they begin to see that danger threatens them, and that they cannot now save themselves without saving us also. They have come to see, too, that to protect themselves from wrong hereafter they must forgive and fraternize with men who have heretofore wronged us. They now stand ready to do this; to bury in oblivion the recollection of the violence done to the Constitution during the last ten years. We cannot blame them for pursuing this course. Sound sense, good policy and the experience of the past alike dictate it.

Indeed, we are satisfied that upon this platform alone can the fight be won. The only option is between victory in the new

departure and defeat in the old. Yet we of the South may be pardoned for hesitation in approving or endorsing in the faintest form, either the XIVth or XVth Amendments, or the manner in which they were imposed on us. All that we can be expected to say is that we submit to them. This we are willing to say and to do. We are not prepared now any more than we have ever been to admit that the action of the South in the late war was criminal. We do not propose to do so now or in the future, and such we believe to be the feeling of the South.

Can this apparently possible conflict between the necessities of Northern Democrats and the honor of Southern Democrats be reconciled? We think it can, and by an alliance between the two wings of the party instead of a fusion. Let Southern Democrats say to their Northern brethren: "Experience has taught us that the time has not yet come when we can unite and act as a party, one and indivisible. Let us, however, act in harmony. We of the South, while we desire to maintain our own self-respect, see and appreciate the necessities of your position. We believe your cause is for the future our cause—the common cause of personal liberty and local self-government. We have confidence in you, and we believe you can fight our battle unaided, more effectively than with our assistance. We, therefore, propose in the coming convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and to make the platform, no Southern man shall appear or take any part, but we will leave you free to name your leader, and to shape the plan of the coming battle. We do this trusting in your honor, and with the assurance that though the South may decline the honors, she will not shrink from the labors of the campaign."

Thus free and unencumbered we have no fear of defeat for our friends in the North, nor have we any apprehension for our success at the South. Ku-Klux Bills and Southern Outrages will at once become stale and speedily pass out. Policy, self-respect and good taste will all be satisfied in the demonstration that though experience is bitter it is blessed in that we retain its teachings.

Parity and Prejudice.

A man having once formally announced his position on any issue at stake, and having pledged himself to maintain that position, is slow to profit by the truths that may be evolved by an intelligent discussion of the question, and is loth to acknowledge that any of his premises are wrong. As he is driven to a corner he often loses his temper in the discussion and confounds the merits of the issue with his desire to establish the correctness of his position. Hence, when argument fails him, he sometimes descends to abuse, and says many unjust things of those who may not coincide with the views he has advanced. The Raleigh Telegram has long and persistently opposed the call of a Constitutional Convention to be submitted to the people of this State, and we believe that its Editor has been actuated, throughout, by conscientious convictions of right. But, as its arguments have been gradually borne away by those brought to bear against them, it has, by degrees, lost its temper and has sought to reflect upon the character and ability of those eminent gentlemen, who, in many counties throughout the State, have been nominated by the unanimous vote of the Conventionists. In its Thursday's issue the Telegram says:

"The names from day to day brought forward in the names of the most fitting delegates to the coming Constitutional Convention in this State, furnish the best evidence of the main purpose and leading object of the Conservatives in their desire for a Convention. Their object is, first, to prove that the cause of the commonwealth, but the greatest source of all misery is the Radical party. But all the Conservatives are a few Judges—most of whom are either sons or grandsons. By their position, they are brought into direct contact with the business and the life of every member of the community. A corrupt and incompetent Judiciary is one of the greatest curses that can be inflicted on a people. These Judges, holding office for a term of years, are independent of the people and the Legislature, and can only be reached by impeachment. This is a slow and costly process, and would consume more time and money than the Legislature could afford. A Convention to form a new Constitution was the expedient adopted to get rid of these abuses and to correct many of the obnoxious provisions of the present Constitution."

Who are these men that the Telegram, in its petulance, denounces as "office-seekers, professional politicians, piny money statesmen, third-rate lawyers and seedy professionals—all of them?" In which of these classes are we to look for Judge Manly and Hon. C. C. Clark, of Craven, ex-Governor Graham and Dr. Pridgen, of Orange, Hon. John Kerr and Giles Mebane, of Caswell, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mecklenburg, and F. B. Satterthwaite, of Beaufort? If we are to judge in such wholesale denunciations of such men, where must we go to find those worthy of consideration, of honor, of confidence? If these gentlemen are mere "office-seekers and seedy professionals" and their purpose is only "political revenge, profit and power," where among our public men shall we look for those to guide and direct our people, either in prosperous or adverse periods of our history? Indeed there is not a single gentleman nominated by the Conservatives, and the list above embraces more than half of those as yet announced whose moral, social and political character is not above suspicion. They are all men of sterling integrity, of leading positions, of marked ability. Thus far the nominations, without exception, are among the very best men in the State.

In contradistinction to these ill-humored charges of the Telegram, we are pleased to give here the opinion of a citizen of Wilmington, and a very prominent member of that party which the Telegram, by opposing the call for a Convention, is aiding to maintain its supremacy in our affairs. The gentleman to whom we allude, is, bitingly opposed to Convention, but yet, as

he expressed himself to us, he thinks that it will succeed, and that one of the most remarkably intelligent bodies of men ever called together in this State. will be the delegates in the Convention. This gentleman is a man of remarkable intelligence, and he has given the matter a careful and deliberate attention. He is thoroughly conversant with the merits of the question at issue, and with the characters of the most prominent men in the State, of either party.

We are glad, always, to meet a fair and liberal argument with a like return, and to accord to others the same sincerity which we, ourselves, profess. Still, when a man loses his temper and resorts to abuse to plant his cause, we are apt, either to question the sincerity of his motives, or to imagine that he himself begins to believe that the ground he holds is no longer tenable.

The Telegram will publish the most of the leading anti-abet arguments of gentlemen favoring Convention. If Conservative papers, such leading journals as the Raleigh Sentinel and Wilmington Journal, will republish the leading papers the Telegram will present against it.

The Telegram respectfully declines the foregoing proposition of the Raleigh Telegram. There are some things too plain for argument. The right of the people to "alter and abolish their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness," as declared in our State Constitution, is so plain that we do not propose to cumber our columns with arguments either for or against it. Satisfied upon this point, by the plain letter of the organic law, fortified by long practice in this and other States, and satisfied, also, that changes in the Constitution are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the State, we take it that all our people desire to know which is the quickest and cheapest way to effect those changes without endangering other rights.

Not daring to deny the necessity of the proposed changes, unable to point out any danger to rights about which our people are naturally and properly sensitive, the opponents of a Convention are driven to the other only possible objection, to wit: the alleged unconstitutionality of the mode of doing an act admitted to be right and proper in itself. This is no new artifice in political or other disputation. We do not propose to be caught in the trap and to give dignity and importance to a man of straw by fighting him. We are reminded of what the Supreme Court once said to an attorney: "Mr. Attorney, there are some things which it is to be presumed this Court does know."

The true issue is the necessity of the changes proposed to be made, the efficacy of the safeguards against making other changes not desired by the people and the greater cheapness and quickness of the Convention mode over that by Legislative enactment. The constitutionality of each mode is, under our law and practice, a self-evident proposition.

North Carolina.

Our next door neighbor and good friend, finds great difficulty in getting rid of the carpet bag and negro rule forced upon her at the close of the war. By a mighty effort last year, she purged her Legislature, electing nearly two thirds of both Houses Conservative. But all the Executive officers and Judges (holding over) were carpet-baggers or sealwags. With such characters to administer the laws—even if good laws—no good results could be expected. Holden, the Governor, was impeached by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Several Radical Senators concurring—and formally deposed. Unfortunately, his successor, the Lieut. Governor, Caldwell, is a child of the same block, and in full sympathy with the carpet-baggers. Caldwell is the greatest source of all misery in the State. A few Judges—most of whom are either sons or grandsons. By their position, they are brought into direct contact with the business and the life of every member of the community. A corrupt and incompetent Judiciary is one of the greatest curses that can be inflicted on a people. These Judges, holding office for a term of years, are independent of the people and the Legislature, and can only be reached by impeachment. This is a slow and costly process, and would consume more time and money than the Legislature could afford. A Convention to form a new Constitution was the expedient adopted to get rid of these abuses and to correct many of the obnoxious provisions of the present Constitution."

These can be identified by the original chart of the Hospital ground, and Dr. Weaver's book. The names are copied as closely as possible. We know some inaccuracies in all the lists. A letter addressed to Dr. R. Weaver, Gettysburg, Pa., will give him the names of the names of August next, but not after, as he is going to remove.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN ATLANTA.

He Accepts Nothing, but Shakes Hands with Politics.

Mr. Davis was enthusiastically received in Atlanta on Saturday. At night, a welcoming speech was delivered at the Kimball House by General Garlington, about two thousand persons attending. In response, according to the Era, Mr. Davis said, substantially:

Looking down upon the honest faces before him, he experienced a peculiar pleasure as he realized the fact that the complimentary tribute paid to him was an expression of the sentiment on the part of the people of Georgia. Georgia was a record. Beginning with Oglethorpe, and glancing rapidly at the old Colonial times, the speaker remarked that the principles for which Georgians fought in the late war were the same principles which they contended for in the revolution of 1776, and in the war of 1812. He felt animated and sustained by the conviction that Georgia would yet recover her ancient liberties and be a great, prosperous and sovereign State. When first he saw Atlanta, it was simply an old field of stubble. Again he saw it just after the Federal army had swept over it, marking their course by a vandalism far blacker than anything that had ever stained the fair fame of Tennessee as a soldier. A third time he saw it, and the blackened ruins had disappeared; the evidences of desolation had been swept away to make room for the stately structures which now ornament the city. Dwelling at some length upon the enterprise and energy displayed by the people of Georgia, under so many adverse circumstances, the speaker alluded to the important work which the young men of the State had before them. He did not propose to discuss politics. He had shaken hands with politics, and had done with it. He trusted that every one in the audience would agree with him on that point. But while he did not care to make a political speech, he felt that he ought to express one or two opinions in reference to the best policy to be pursued by the South. He referred only to the present. He dared not say all that he would. It would be used against the Southern people, and they would be compelled to bear the responsibility of his utterances. There was a good deal of talk about "ac-

cord respect to the remains of both friend and foe, and to the State once known as home by those who died for it in vain. To this end they desire the assistance of other Memorial Associations throughout the State, all of whom will probably find one or more of their own local dead in the list we publish here.—These are requested to correspond to this Association, and the newspapers generally, throughout the State, to publish the list and to aid the cause by such suggestions as they may desire to make. The following is the list and the list:

CHARLESTON, May 21st, 1871.

President Ladies' Memorial Association, Wilmington, N. C.

DR. AR MADAM:—Enclosed is a list of the names of the North Carolina dead, now lying at Gettysburg, whose graves can be identified by the original record and plot of the ground, as seen in the accompanying photograph. I have been a recent visit to that desecrated resting place of our martyred dead. I had the list copied, hoping to induce our sister Association to engage in the like service, as we are lately engaged in ourselves, for we have brought home to this nation, the remains of 80 gallant spirits, whose latest prayer was to be taken home. I thought that not only the desecrated graves in which they were lying, but from worse, for the owners of the grounds have given notice that next year they intend ploughing up the ground, and will plough up the bones to use for fertilizing purposes. I thought it was fraught with such horror, that we here in this Association, to act. The thought that our noble martyrs should be thus laid to rest in a place so unbecoming, and that the graves of the fallen should be thus treated, was a painful one. We wished, for the record a correct, and the graves easily identified by Dr. Weaver, the person we employed, and whose father kept the records, so this fear or doubt need not deter you. One thing more; if you act in all this matter, and send our Association will, it must be by the way of a memorial, and not by a letter. I am, Dr. Madam, very truly, your obedient servant, L. M. A., Charleston, S. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEAD IN CAMP LUTHERMAN, GETTYSBURG, PA.

NAME. GRAVE. POSITION. REMARKS.

J. H. Gindler	Priv	1	1	5
E. A. Simmons	"	1	2	10
John Taylor	"	1	3	20
Jan Robinson	"	1	4	17
William Gindler	"	1	5	31
Edw. Barker	"	1	6	17
Anderson	"	1	7	17
J. T. Carter	"	1	8	17
Henry Danley	"	1	9	17
Thomas Willford	"	1	10	17
E. B. Walker	"	1	11	17
Wm. Hermer	"	1	12	17
L. H. Green	"	1	13	17
W. H. Green	"	1	14	17
F. A. Tuckman	"	1	15	17
Henry White	"	1	16	17
John B. Baker	"	1	17	17
B. J. Walker	"	1	18	17
E. B. Walker	"	1	19	17
Thomas Walker	"	1	20	17
E. B. Walker	"	1	21	17
J. H. Green	"	1	22	17
J. H. Green	"	1	23	17
John O. Farmer	"	1	24	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	25	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	26	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	27	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	28	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	29	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	30	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	31	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	32	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	33	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	34	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	35	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	36	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	37	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	38	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	39	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	40	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	41	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	42	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	43	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	44	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	45	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	46	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	47	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	48	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	49	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	50	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	51	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	52	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	53	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	54	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	55	17
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James O. Farmer	"	1	60	17
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James O. Farmer	"	1	63	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	64	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	65	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	66	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	67	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	68	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	69	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	70	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	71	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	72	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	73	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	74	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	75	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	76	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	77	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	78	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	79	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	80	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	81	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	82	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	83	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	84	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	85	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	86	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	87	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	88	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	89	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	90	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	91	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	92	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	93	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	94	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	95	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	96	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	97	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	98	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	99	17
James O. Farmer	"	1	100	17

cepting the situation," but, as far as he was concerned, he would "accept nothing." These miserable phrases about "accepting the situation" because our rights had been submitted to the arbitration of the sword and lost, were the excuses of dunce and cowards. No one has a right to submit the liberties of a people to the arbitration of the sword. The representatives of the Southern people had never been authorized to do anything of the kind. As their chief executive, he had never been so authorized, nor did he ever claim to be. He did not like to be understood as advocating resistance. On the contrary, he counseled submission to existing laws. He knew very well that the conqueror was too powerful to be successfully resisted by the South. It was the duty of Georgia, and of all other Southern States, to keep aloof from politics, and to attend to the development of their internal resources. This was all that could be done at present. It was useless for the South to attempt to take a controlling part in the politics of the country. A matter now stand such action would only delay the day of deliverance. He was firmly convinced, and intended to live and die believing that Georgia and her sister States would again be prosperous, free and sovereign. This was again the case, the Republic was a failure. But there were great numbers of freedom in the North who sympathized with us. They would never submit to be deprived of their liberties, and when they felt the danger at home they would then turn to the politics of the country, and holding aloof, the South could become a political balance of power on this continent. This desirable result would be accomplished by waiting until they divided at the North, and then it would be the policy of the South to act with the party that would result in the best and the best platform.

In conclusion, Mr. Davis made a few humorous remarks about the life insurance business. He preferred to discuss that instead of politics. It would afford him an opportunity to discuss the life of every man present, and guarantee one hundred dollars existence. Again expressing to his audience his heartfelt appreciation of the demonstration in his honor, Mr. Davis bade them "good night," and retired amidst enthusiastic cheering.

From the Memphis Avalanche, May 27.

Desperate Street Fight at Harrison, Miss.

From a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday morning, an "Avalanche" reporter received the following particulars of a shooting affray, that occurred Thursday evening at Harrison, a small station on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, in Tallahatchie county, Mississippi, between a young gentleman named Fred Craig and a man named Coggeshall, representative elect from that county to the Legislature. The parties had had a personal difficulty during the day, but had been separated before any blows passed, although some pretty rough language was used by both parties. About 5 o'clock in the evening Mr. Craig called upon Mr. Coggeshall, and the latter, instead of receiving him in a friendly manner, as he was standing in front of one of the stores and asking for an explanation concerning some language which he had used, Coggeshall was standing at the time with both hands in his pockets, and when young Craig asked him for an explanation he proceeded to draw a revolver, and a couple of Derri-ger pistols—cocked, and one in each hand—which he pointed directly at Craig's head, who was standing in three feet of him. That would have been explanation enough for most men. But Mr. Craig, instead of being frightened, he wanted, struck Coggeshall a violent blow in the face, turning him about half way around. Wheeling back, Coggeshall pulled the trigger of his right hand pistol, but which, fortunately for young Craig, he did not explode, and he was again in the air. He could use his left-hand pistol. Craig had drawn his revolver, and both men, who by this time had got ten or fifteen paces apart, fired at the same time. Coggeshall's ball passing over Craig's head, he was the last to fall. He was all right, but the ball glancing off his head, and producing a serious flesh wound. As soon as he was shot, Coggeshall started to run, and had got off about thirty paces distant when Craig fired, this time striking him in the calf of his left leg. Turning, Coggeshall fired his revolver, shot from the pistol which would not go the first time, and missing Craig, who was standing still, he again started off in a run. He got away about fifty yards before Craig fired his third and last shot, which struck him in the lower part of his back. This shot brought him to the ground, seeing which Craig put up his revolver and walked off, while a number of Coggeshall's friends went to his assistance and removed him to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed.

Yesterday morning, although all three bullets were still lodged in his body